Ministry of Agriculture to explain the new charter policy. The recommendation is being examined.

दिल्ली में झुग्गियों में रहने वाले लोग

751. डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय : क्या शहरी विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों और गंदी बस्तियों में अनुमानतया कितने लोग रह रहे हैं ;

(ख) यह दिल्ली की कुल जनसंख्या का कितना प्रतिशत है ;

(ग) कितने लोग अनधिकृत कालोनियों में रह रहे हैं ;

(घ) क्या 1976 के बाद अनधिकृत कालोनियों की संख्या कई गुणा बढ़ी है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो समाज के कमजोर वर्ग की आवास समस्या को सुलझाने और अनधिकृत बस्तियों की संख्या में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ;

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ङ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Completion of Subarnarekha Project

752. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) when the interstate river Subarnarekha Project is proposed to be completed and what is the progress so far made in this direction;

(b) what is the target for execution in Dam construction and canal construction for the year 1987 and whether the target is likely to be achieved; and

(c) if not, what are the constraints?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c) The project is targetted for completion by 1993-94. By March 1987, the progress on Icha and Chandil dams was 12 per cent and 44 per cent respectively and is likely to go up to 25 per cent and 62 per cent as targetted, by the end of March, 1988. Similarly, the progress on the canal system is likely to go up from about 30 per cent to 45 per cent by March, 1988.

753. [*Transferred to the 5th August,* 1987].

Pulse Production

754. SHRI SHARAD YADAV:
SHRI VIRENDRA VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of pulses has been declining in all the important pulse growing States in the country despite a high priority accorded to the production and its inclusion in the 20 Point Programme and that the per capita availability of pulses has been on the decline since 1961 against the norm recommended by the WHO/FAO;

(b) if so, what is the percentage of decline in the pulses growing area and the production in the country from 1960-61 to 1970-71 and in 1984-85 (State-wise) stating the reasons therefor;

(c) what steps had been taken by Government during the Sixth Plan period to remove the deficiencies identified for low productivity at the end of the Fifth Plan and what was the actual achievement; and

(d) the manner in which Government propose to raise the production of pulses in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The long term growth rate in production of pulses has been showing a declining trend in some of the

major pulse growing States, including Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, West Bengal and Bihar. However, at the all-India level, the overall growth rate in production has been showing an increasing trend. The per capita availability of pulses, however, has been on the decline since 1961, as the growth in production of pulses has not kept pace with the population growth rate.

(b) Statement-I gives all-India area and production of pulses in the country during 1960-61, 1970-71 and 1984-85, along with figures of percentage change. (*See* below) Statement shows State-wise area and production of total pulses during the crop years 1983-84 and 1984-85, along with percentage change. (*See* below) The decline in area and production during 1984-85 as compared to 1983-84 in many of the States is due to unfavourable weather conditions both in kharif and rabi seasons.

(c) The strategy adopted for increasing the production of pulses during the Sixth Five Year Plan was as under:

(a) Introduction of pulse crops in irrigated farming system;

(b) Bringing additional area under short-duration varieties of moong and urad in summer season with irrigation and in rice fallows by utilising the residual moisture in rabi season;

(c) Inter-cropping of arhar in soyabean, bajra, cotton, sugarcane and groundnut, both under irrigated and unirrigated conditions;

(d) Multiplication and use of improved pulse seeds, use of phosphatic fertilisers and rhizobium culture and adoption of plant protection measures;

(e) Improved post-harvest technology; and

(f) Price support.

As a result of these measures, all-India production of pulses went up from 10.63 million tonnes in 1980-81 to 11.96 million tonnes in 1984-85, by the end of the Sixth Plan period.

(d) In order to further increase the production of pulses, a Centrally Sponsored National Pulses Development Programme has been launched during the Seventh Plan period. Under this programme Location Specific Management Practices have been identified for popularisation. This scheme provides financial assistance to the farmers by way of subsidies on certified/truthfully labelled seeds, plant protection chemicals/equipments, operational charges and rhizobium culture. In addition, assistance is also provided to the State Governments for laying out demonstrations and production of breeder/foundation seeds so as to motivate the farmers to adopt improved package of practices.

Statement I

All India Area and Production of Total Pulses during Selected Years

Year	Area (Million hectares)	Percentage change over previous indicated year	Production (Million tonnes)	Percentage change over previous indicated year
1960-61	23.56		12.70	
1970-71	22.54	(—)4.3	11.82	(—) 6.9
1984-85	22 74	(+)0.9	11.96	(+)1.2

Statement II

Statewise Area and Production of total Pulses

(Area : In '000 hectares)

(Production : In '000 tonnes)

State	Area		%change in 1984-85 over 1983-84	Production		%change in 1984-85 over 1983-84
	1984-85	1983-84		1984-85	1983-84	
Andhra Pradesh . .	1345.6	1498.3	(—)10.2	501.8	566.1	(—)11.4
Assam	138.1	130.6	(+)5.7	59.5	50.6	(+)17.6
Bihar	1196.7	1217.8	(—)1.7	798.3	834.0	(—)4.3
Gujarat	828.5	802.1	(+)3.3	555.9	558.7	(—)0.5
Haryana	678.4	712.4	(—)4.8	356.7	359.5	(—)0.8
Himachal Pradesh . .	41.6	43.6	(—)4.6	7.4	11.4	(—)35.1
Jammu & Kashmir . .	47.5	47.5	—	30.8	31.2	(—)1.3
Karnataka . . .	1645.5	1573.5	(+)4.6	580.4	619.0	(—)6.2
Kerala	28.8	31.5	(—)8.6	20.2	20.7	(—)2.4
Madhya Pradesh . .	4834.9	4972.0	(—)2.8	2343.6	2702.3	(—)13.3
Maharashtra . . .	2833.4	2961.1	(—)4.3	1114.3	1257.7	(—)11.4
Orissa	1649.8	1718.3	(—)4.0	910.8	1054.8	(—)13.7
Punjab	203.7	197.8	(+)3.0	151.4	135.6	(+)11.7
Rajasthan . . .	3376.9	3701.7	(—)8.8	1382.5	1679.4	(—)17.7
Tamil Nadu . . .	617.8	707.5	(—)12.7	209.9	246.4	(—)14.8
Uttar Pradesh . . .	2853.3	2797.3	(+)2.0	2688.9	2487.2	(+)8.1
West Bengal . . .	377.4	396.9	(—)4.9	221.1	258.0	(—)14.3
All India . . .	22737.1	23542.0	(—)3.4	11962.6	12893.4	(—)7.2